





**His Declaration Against  
and Jenkins**

**He Wants \$100,  
Those Gent**

**This Would Have Been  
the Profit**

**If the Work Had  
Been Done,**

**Wicked Ways of**

It was thought when the Investigative Committee nothing more would be heard of McClelland and of the great scandal that expected was in the making a hearing, not before Congress, but before the C. County. He is not satisfied received at the hands of Mrs Jenkins, and since he heard who brought him forth the deal of a Congressional law he came to the Court in the suggestive, pathetic, witty, or the eminent comfort.

[illegible]

And the said plaintiff further testified agreed in and by said depositions that the parties thereto as stated above were the parties to the contract from the performance of which the said plaintiff, as afforementioned, was to receive the sum of \$100,000, to wit: \$50,000 from said DeSloyer & McClelland, an amount procured by said party was paid for, in the proportion of one-half and two-thirds to the said McClelland.

And the said plaintiff further by said contract was understood and agreed to be the plaintiff and the said DeSloyer upon the procuring of the said amount of money, to wit: \$50,000, by the said plaintiff, was to be the performance thereof, and from giving any further assistance in the construction of the said DeSloyer & McClelland to be carried on by the said DeSloyer & McClelland, and workmanlike plaintiff further says, that upon delivery of said contract as above mentioned, the said plaintiff in quest of the said DeSloyer & McClelland, was unable to find the same.

procure for them a contract to cut and haul away 100,000 square yards of wooden pavement from the city of Washington. In the city or the wood to be treated by the firm owned and used by the licensee.

And the plaintiff further sought an agreement, as aforesaid, to be required to be made with the city of Washington, D. C., as aforesaid, by his agents for working District of Columbia streets and avenues with 200,000 square yards of wooden pavement, as aforesaid, to be cut and hauled away from the city of Washington, D. C., as aforesaid, by his agents, to be designated in the City and District of Columbia Board of Public Works.

And the plaintiff further sought to be relieved from the 26th day of June, A. D. 1906, to the 26th day of June, A. D. 1907, from the performance of the contract.

And the said plaintiff further sought to be relieved from the contract as secured by him as aforesaid, from the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, Cook County, after the expiration of the term of the contract, to be secured by him as aforesaid, in the City of Cleveland.

And the said plaintiff further sought to be relieved from the obligation to make and pay any payment under said contract of Public Works of the District of Columbia, as aforesaid, to the said city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for the year past and to be relieved from the obligation to make and pay any payment in the whole or in part of the said contract.

[illegible][illegible]



















[illegible]



**THE VALLEY OF**

**A Plain of 30,000 Sq  
Which Live 12  
People**

**Topography of the Val  
Inundations to V  
Subject**

Careful Tillage of the  
Employment of  
Irrigation

The Chief Agricultural  
—Trees by the

The Rivers of Blood  
Shed for the Poor  
Fertile

Special Correspondence of

After a long delay in  
make a tour through  
THE GREAT VALLEY

I had read and heard  
really did not compare  
traveler's report, or rather  
circled around it. It may be  
west-chong plain, walked  
three sides, and facing the  
fourth. It is bounded by  
the Apennines on the south  
of the coast, and rising  
through ranges of mountains  
Po Valley as to give it  
an ox-bow, or a great level  
centre of it runs the River  
more than 300 miles, recko-  
it divides the valley in  
halves. Then, following the  
front of mountain-hills at  
the sea, the length of  
seeds 500 miles. The Vall  
thus flanked by great moun-  
700 miles, whose crests are  
the year round, the discha-  
main conduit which carries  
each side very great as  
a good map shows more a  
subordinate rivers, which,

ains, flow into the main spring of the year, when they are swollen by rains and mountain-slopes, and pour suddenly into the Po, INUNDATIONS OF KNOWLEDGE and frightful consequences. Sometimes the loss of life and destruction of property is great. Last spring, —1873,—the overflows of the Po and its loss on the agricultural

estimated at \$20,000,000, "in  
of which have been felt  
wheat-crop was cut short,  
port, and compelling some  
"balance of trade" was de  
mium on gold advanced 6 p  
Italian paper-money, which  
for the freshest 92 per ce  
ciated, in consequence of t  
per cent. The promise of  
season has reduced the dis  
to 11 within a few weeks p  
has also been a heavy los  
of the bad crops of last se  
been hard in Italy, thoug  
panic.

As before stated, the Valley from east to west across the range from the Apennines to the coast on an air-line, of nearly 300 miles, the valley between the mountains around the plain averages and contains something like 200,000 acres of land, as level and rich as the valley of the Nile. The mountain-slopes are cultivated and densely populated. The mountain-slopes are 4,000 square miles to the east and 40,000 square miles to the west, something larger than the whole of this plain, and within those limits are the mountains of the Apennines.

There live 300 and are situated  
two or three miles from  
This area is so scarcely as it  
supports twice the population  
habited island. It contains  
than Western States, includ-  
ing, while its territory is the  
smallest of them. The ter-  
ritory is populated as densely as  
it would contain 220,000,000  
men to say, but the equiva-  
lent bears the same relation  
to the population as the  
agriculturally speaking, the  
do to the whole Union.

The best husbandry in the  
Valley. The soil is fertile  
bestowed on a garden, the  
element. Labor is superabun-  
dant. The American con-  
ditions. The chief impor-  
tance of the sugar and the  
or less employed;  
sow is seen turning a furrow

are at work digging and manure is gathered and with the utmost care; but many centuries prove that IRRIGATION ACTS UNFAIRLY and restores the strength of the crops exhaust it. Thus of meadows which yield for many generations, in response to systematic irrigation. The cheese is manufactured in Italy, extending from Parma milk of cows fed on grass. They are not allowed to be

the grass is cut and made into hay. The machine is driven and applied to the land. The reason that artificial irrigation is so important in the land, in respect to strength, is that the mountains holds in solution the minerals, and alluvial spread in this case, is the soil. Evaporation only takes the water away, leaving behind all the other elements. In some instances, but, every two a field is in, in fact, too measured. The lands seem to be they yield as luxuriant as ever. These ten years ago, the farmers considered the extraordinary value of the land. If they were to be taken away, they would then come some useful to the art of good farming. In many cases of the use of artificial irrigation, in that manner. A brief description follows.

THE TORONTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT is the first place, the value is in a perfectly legitimate that the price of water, is declines from the

to the centre of the valley, 10 miles from the mountain, or 20 feet to the mile, is only less as the plain approaches the sea, which runs at a level of 50 miles from, and parallel to the side of the Apennines throughout its whole length. The numerous rivers, which descend to it from the mountain, descend to it from 250 to 400 feet, and they travel through the valley itself in 820 feet above the sea. It is not far from Parma, Cremona, half way from Milan, the elevation of the Po is 1,000 feet. From this elevation, the waters of the great plain, which are drawn by the rivers, descend to the hundreds of miles from the sea, down into the narrow canal it can be seen a deep patch of ground. The valley in the tract of the multitudes of the







ROSETTA JA

ROSETTA JA

Swears the Doc

the Abortion  
igation of H  
Stock of Insta  
Held on the  
slaughte  
lagg and Mrs. B  
ries Before and  
Fact.  
They Are Remov  
coroner yesterday re  
the alleged abortion  
of the unfortunate

new witnesses were  
ent purpose, and so  
called. Among the  
s, whose connection  
"unavoidable charac  
given in full below  
orious Dr. Earl of  
on taken in connect  
orn to, leaves no res  
an intelligent read  
of the terrible crime.  
all explicit as to the  
the paternity of he  
d if either responsi  
though circum  
him. Rosetta's dys

concerning their un-  
than probable it  
can be brought again  
and every exertion pow-  
of those who were in  
ing of the facts is  
t, admits that he wa  
n, and is therefore n  
original cause of it  
following was the

er had any conveyance regarding his criminal record. His sister-in-law, Rosetta, a member of the 'Apostles' church a year ago, told her to be a mother and never knew him. He saw her in church and supposed it was his sister-in-law.

died. Mr. Watson  
ge, paid any att-  
believed him to  
r. Deceased was  
W. W. WAR-  
Seymour street,  
He testified that he  
eased for six or eight  
going to and from  
her three times  
his wife was with  
January last. Wit-  
tleman who kept de-  
was her brother-  
with her people.

men going to and from  
times, and at another  
on Washington street  
to them. They  
walk. It was about  
on, one day  
last. Witness  
nacy between Flagg  
ated on but once, a  
agg in the Western  
Some months ago  
eased died at the Es  
to go and help her  
shaved in Flagg's  
in an earnest tone

went away to her sister's house again. Her meetings frequently were to be a better man. Drunk, and never in relation with him regarding jury.

WILLIAM H. NELSON, recalled, and testified that he saw Nellie Sinclair for eight or ten times in a brothel at No. 101 West Third street, sick in bed, and saw her to be in need of medical attention.

He asked her, "Are you pregnant and with whom?" She answered him as her usual custom and she told him the truth. He never said a word. "I am a young woman," she said, "and I was pregnant when I was 17 years of age. I was the only child of the clair about five or six years ago. I was a waiter-girl saloon in Dr. Earl's office. After he had been with me for a long time, he gave me \$10.00 a month." As Earl had

girl, he (witness) d  
ment. He visited  
out three weeks  
y after he had recei  
Earl said he was  
money. Witness a  
condition was none o  
s Earl had ed  
he could continue d  
with Dr. Earl reg  
for treating deced  
tor in regard to t  
at he was treating he  
knowledge to witne  
and had already he

by Earl. Witness stated that Earl himself told him that on on the girl. The every other day before doctor the day for doctoring the girl from him. Earl than witness told witness the danger in getting rid of child by forcible or natural birth. Witness mark was made.

His sister-in-law is a  
possible?" Witness  
him to understand  
in-law, that he want  
ed that he had not  
ney. At the request  
inform her sister.  
It was his impres  
sion by Earl took p  
might be heard decea  
with Mrs. Heiland.  
that she had nursed  
pregnant. Witne  
ever had any crim  
ed. He considered it

her after being in  
and all the money  
purpose only. Witne  
d's house was a re  
that deceased's dea  
ration performed b  
an offense against t  
ration, and that a p  
equally enipable. I  
the matter intent  
that it was his du  
of her death before  
the city. He supp  
of Health granted  
that was not

covered every an

DR. WEN

Physician, was r

ts of a bottle produ

the drug was taken f

abortion. The cou

passed might be the

Witness had kn

had been poisoned

produced in the wo

on was the cause o

n.

Jury then took a re

resembling a v







